New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1478 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

James Van Buren and John Cochrane were observed in tears. Mr. V. B. was observed to send to Mr. V. C. a fine cambric "wiper,"—a compliment which the latter gracefully acknowledged by returning in return his pocket-pistol,—loaded under Custom House seal. Both in silence took a drink, (from the same pistol,)—wiped their mouths (with the same handkerchief,) hardened their hearts, straightened their faces, and prepared for the next performance on the programme.

Mr. Conrad Swackhamer then came forward and read the following Resolutions. [These are the same as those already published in the Times, except the following additional ones which our regular Reporter declares he did not hear read, but which we publish on the assurance of the parties concerned.

Resolved, That in the nomination of James Buchanan we recognize a tribute to the tact, energy, party adroitness and finished chicanery of an accomplished and distinguished townsman Dan Sickles. [Loud cheers and calls for Sickles.]

Mr Sickles not being present did not come forward. Captain Wiley, of the Municipal Dragoons, came forward, and apologized for his friend, who, he said, would be proud of the compliment they had paid him. He added that all bills against Mr. S. must be presented to him—Capt. W. If not promptly settled, holders would please call again.

Resolved, That in John C. Breckinridge the Democracy of New-York recognize one of the chivalry,—a man who never insults a political friend without being willing to shoot him by way of apology,—and as being therefore eminently worthy, under existing circumstances, of democratic support.

The reading of this resolution was received with the loudest possible applause. Francis B. Cutting was loudly called for, and it was at first announced that he was on hand:—but he failed to appear, and it was finally ascertained that he had gone out of town. Capt. Bundage proposed, as Mr. Cutting was absent, to bring in a cannon to speak for him;—but the suggestion was frowned down.

Gen. John E. Wool, of Georgia, was then introduced. He said he had presided over the National Democratic Convention. That Convention met at Cincinnati. It nominated James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President. He was glad of it. He would not detain them any longer. [Applause.]

At this stage of the proceedings there was an immense shouting for Douglas, when, as the novelist James, would say, a short dark complexioned gentleman might have been seen to hand his hat to Mayor Wood and step forward to address the vast crowd. [Tremendous cheers, during which the Mayor put the Little Giant's hat on his head and held his own in his hand, without moving a muscle of his face all the while.] When the cheering had subsided Mr. Douglas said he came forward with great reluctance on this momentous occasion as he was very apprehensive that his motives might be misunderstood. [Here a gentleman who, we were informed, was an officer of the evening, proposed three cheers for Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, which were given with terrific effect; and then three groans were given for Sumner.] Mr. Douglas then said that he perceived that the gentlemen at the other end of the Park were letting off some squibs, and he might be pardoned, perhaps, if he let one off himself. He did not intend to indulge in any Cutting remarks, but he had a word to say on behalf of his gallant Kentucky friend who had been nominated for the second office in the gift of the people. He had noticed that nearly all the papers, in announcing the name of that distinguished gentleman, gave it a wrong orthographical form; it should be spelled Breckin, and not Breckenridge, and if anybody attempted to knock out one of the future Vice-President's I's, he might be disturbed in his own e's. [Shouts of laughter.] However, he did not come here to make jokes, but to make a speech, and as he had declined addressing the Democracy of New-York during the past four or five years, on account of their split into Hards and Softs, as he did not wish to identify himself with one party, lest he should forfeit the favor of the other, he was now happy of an opportunity of addressing the united party, and he hoped that when they divided again, as they would, of course, when old Buck was elected, and the spoils were all disposed of, he trusted they would bear in mind that he was the friend of both parties, and he should be most happy to be remembered by them when they met in Charleston in 1860. He had made his mind up for the Presidency at the next term, and, in the interim, he intended to show the Black Republicans a thing or two. [Cries of good, good.] He could afford to wait four years longer, and he was quite well satisfied with having his own man put in, since he could not get in himself. Pierce had done his bidding, and old Buck had promised to do the same, so, what did it matter, whether he were in or out, so long as he was in power. As for the Black Republicans who were causing so much trouble in Kansas, all he had to say was that they were a traitorous, sneaking, cowardly, nigger-worshipping, lying, marauding, quarrelsome, idle, drinking, profane set of blackguards, whom Old Buck would attend to if a soul of the piratical crew were left alive in the Territory next November. He did not wish to imitate the example of the foul-mouthed Abolition Senator from Massachusetts who had got the worst of it in an encounter with his gallant friend Brooks, of South Carolina, and therefore he would not make use of any undignified expressions in alluding to a parcel of loathsome Abolitionists. As for old Buck there was no fear of him. He will be, my most faithful and obedient servant, continued Mr. Douglas, for has he not already declared, in the first speech he made after his nomination, that he was no longer the individual James Buchanan, but only the incarnate principle of the Cincinnati platform, and what is that platform but the embodiment of my principles? Therefore it is just the same as though I had been myself nominated, and it will be the individual Douglas, and not the individual Buck, who will control the political destinies of the country the next four years. (The Surveyor of the Port, the Mayor, and Prince John, exchange winks; a brass band playing "Pop Goes the Weasel," enters the Park amid loud cheers and immense satisfaction all round.) As for Kansas, said the Little Giant, all the difficulty out there was owing entirely to the Abolitionists from Massachusetts, if they had remained at home where they belonged they would not have been molested; if they had not gone to that distant Territory, and built their shanties, to serve as a shelter for runaway niggers, they would not have been burned down. [Applause, and cries of "That's the talk."] As for all the Abolition slang about the abrogation of the Black Compromise line, what harm has that measure done in Massachusetts? what harm has it done here New-York? [Cries of "None. Not the least in the world."] Have any border ruffians made their appearance here? [A voice in the crowd: "Yes, you have." Great confusion, and cries of "Hustle him out. Brooks him!"] Well, gentlemen, I will bring my remarks to a close. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, gentlemen, my heart is still full, but I must give room to others. But, let me caution you against confounding me with a citizen of your own State, who bears my name, one Fran. Douglas. He is of the Black Douglas tribe mentioned in history, but I am of the Red Douglas stock. [A voice in the crowd: "Not so very much read as you think."]

Somebody having stolen our case of pencils, and not being able to borrow one from any of the reporters, we were forced to leave without reporting any of the other speeches. But, in justice to the occasion, it must be stated that the speeches, the fire works, the music, the torches, the crowd, the shouts, the smoke, the confusion, the lanterns, the banners, and all the attending circumstances were not only worthy of the great occasion, but were worth all the money they cost.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beekman-st., and 121 Broadway.
Associated Press Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Ossawatomie and Palmyra Sacked by a Pro-Slavery Mob.

Gross Outrages---Women Robbed of their Jewels.

IRRUPTION OF BORDER RUFFIANS INTO THE TERRITORY.

Movements of the Investigating Committee.

CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 12.

Ossawatomie, a Free-State town, was sacked by a Georgia mob on the 6th inst. The printing office was destroyed, "houses were burned, sixteen horses were stolen, and the jewels were taken from ladies' ears and fingers.

Palmyra has also been sacked, and robberies occur daily. H.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 12.

Messrs. Howard & Sherman, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived from Kansas to-day. They are at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Oliver stopped at Richmond.

The Committee were at Westport, Missouri, eight days. While there large parties of armed men from different parts of Missouri marched through in guerrilla parties into the Territory, and were engaged in robbing, killing and driving out the settlers.

Gov. Shannon testified there before the Committee. As he entered the town from the Territory a company of 60 armed Missourians were marching into the Territory from Westport.

Gov. Shannon went to Kansas City with the Committee, and while there saw without comment a party of Clay County men cross the river and proceed into the Territory, led and well armed.

The Committee have been quiet but very searching in their investigation. They go to Detroit to remain for several days. The testimony given is said clearly to prove that of the five thousand five hundred votes given at the Legislative election in March, 1855, only eleven hundred were cast by actual residents, and of these the names of but eight hundred appear in the Census report.

The Territory is now convulsed with civil war, to sustain laws based on this election.

Col. Sumner is out with United States troops to preserve order. He dispersed several hundred men under General Whitfield, but they reassembled on the 6th inst., and sacked the town of Ossawatomie.

The Free-State men are organizing for self-defence.

Governor Shannon has gone to Fort Leavenworth.

LITERAL.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Investigating Committee Taken Prisoner—Movements of Colonel Sumner—Expected Battle between Whitfield's Party and the Free-State Men.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

St. Louis, Thursday, June 12.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lawrence, 6th, says that Mr. Ufford, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas Investigating Committee, while going from Westport to Lawrence, was taken prisoner by a party of Buford's men, but that, through the influence of Mr. Oliver, he was released after a day's detention.

Gen. Whitfield is said to have command of about 200 men, who are encamped near Prairie City, twelve miles south of Lawrence, engaged in stopping and searching travelers.

Col. Sumner went to Prairie City with a company of troops and commanded Whitfield's Company to disperse, which they did, but after going about five miles they encamped again and commenced committing depredations upon the property of settlers. When Col. Sumner learned that Whitfield's Company had not dispersed he sent to the Fort for more troops to make them do so. Three hundred Free-State men were encamped near Whitfield's Company, watching his movements and ready to give him battle. The presence of Col. Sumner's Company up to the present time has prevented a fight

Chicago, Thursday, June 12.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a letter from Camp Coal Creek, Kansas, June 9, stating that 200 Missourians crossed the river on the Sunday previous, and a battle was expected on the next day, but the report that Colonel Lane, with a large force, was one day's march from Lawrence soft-soldered the guerrilla party that they instantly recrossed the river to Platte County.

Col. Sumner was stationed at Lawrence for the purpose of dispersing any gatherings of armed men.

The Independence correspondence of the *St. Louis Republican* says the Missourians will not long endure the Investigating Committee—that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

The Steamboat Explosion at Longueil.

Boston, Thursday, June 12.

A dispatch from Montreal relating to the late steamboat explosion at Longueil, says that twenty-seven dead bodies had been discovered and that the search was being continued with the expectation of finding more. Those injured but not killed outright have since died. One of the Engineers has not yet been found. It is reported that the Engineer hid the money, got too low in the boiler of the boat. An inquest was being held on the bodies. The names of the killed were not given.

Pennsylvania State Republican Convention.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 12.

The State Republican Convention assembles here next Monday morning, at National Hall, Market street. The National Convention will assemble here the next day (Tuesday) at 10 A. M.

Canal Navigation.

Albany, Thursday, June 12.

The boat *Seneca*, from Buffalo to the Western Transportation Company, arrived here last night with a full load.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Nearly Two Millions on route for New-York.

Rumored Revolution in Costa Rica.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 11.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with San Francisco dates to the 26th of May, and San Juan dates to the 6th inst.

Great excitement existed in San Francisco in consequence of a man named Casey having shot James King, editor of the *Bulletin*, in the street. Casey was immediately arrested and confined in jail. The shooting of King occurred on the 14th ult., and on the 20th he died. On the announcement of his death the feelings of the community became aroused to the highest pitch. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting, and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted, calling on the citizens to take the law into their own hands, and on the 19th they assembled, to the number of several thousand, completely organized in divisions and companies, and armed with muskets, marched by the principal streets from the Committee-rooms and took possession of the jail. From thence they took Casey, together with the gambler Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, and carried them to the Committee-rooms, where they remained, strongly guarded, on the calling of the steamer. It was supposed that they would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of King, who was most highly esteemed. Casey was formerly an inmate of the Sing Sing Prison, and it was a statement to that effect in the *Bulletin* that caused the difficulty. The Committee is fully organized throughout the State. It is said they have raised $75,000 to carry out their measures, and that they intend to drive out all the gamblers from the State.

The Committee were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and their proceedings were characterized by the most perfect order and propriety.

The *George Law* from Aspinwall for New-York has nearly two millions of dollars in treasure on freight.

From Nicaragua we learn that Gen. Walker had removed his head-quarters to Leon. There was some sickness among the troops.

All was quiet on the Isthmus.

It was rumored that a revolution had broken out at Costa Rica during Mora's absence. It is said to be headed by an influential family named Castro.

There had been no arrivals of ships from the Atlantic States at San Francisco during the fortnight.

XXIIIth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

EXPULSION HAMLIN ABANDONED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. Hamlin rose and asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party, more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of this country and unequaled in the history of almost any country, still with a desire to promote harmony, concord and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote, not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by almost a unanimous vote—but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address. Since, however, that wrong had been indorsed by the Cincinnati convention in its consummation, and in its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and whatever power God had endowed him with, should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

The motion to excuse was agreed to.

MR. BUTLER'S REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to reply to Mr. Sumner's speech.

Mr. Butler said the necessity for his addressing the Senate on this occasion, was brought about by events over which he had no control—events which have grown out of a controversy for the commencement of which the Senator from Massachusetts—not now in his seat—(Mr. Sumner) should be held exclusively responsible by his country and his God. He had delivered a speech, which was extraordinary that had ever had utterance in any legislative body recognizing the sanctions of law and a constitution. At that time he (Butler) was not present. What he would have done if he had been, it would now be perfectly idle to say, because no one can substitute the deliberations of a subsequent period for what might have taken place on the impulse of the moment. His impression was that, if he had been here, he should have asked that Senator, before finishing some of the paragraphs personally applicable to him, to pause; and if Sumner had gone on, he should have demanded of him to retract or to modify the offensive remarks so as to bring them within the sphere of Parliamentary propriety. If, then, Sumner had refused this, what he (Butler) would have done he could not exactly say; but one thing he know, and that was—he would not have submitted to it. To what mode of redress he would have resorted he could not tell; he would at least have assumed (upon all the responsibilities of a Senator from South Carolina) the consequences, let them fall where they might. But in stead of that the speech had traversed a friend and kinsman (Brooks) to the extent that he had been obliged to put his fortune and life at stake. He (Butler) conceived that the speech of Mr. Sumner would be condemned by the public mind of the country, and consigned to infamy by posterity, for the mischievous consequences which have already flowed from it, and which were likely in the future to disturb the peace and repose of the country. He (Butler) had done nothing to justify the gross personal abuse and calumny with which he had been assailed. He had been very guarded in his remarks during the whole of this exciting debate. Independently of the personalities which disgraced Mr. Sumner's speech, there was nothing in it to distinguish it from all his other Abolition speeches. Instead of making his speech here, under the obligations of the Constitution, and in a dignified manner, the Senator had acted as the coward—the fury through which to pour out malignity and injustice. To conciliate Tennessee Parker, he (Sumner) must make war on South Carolina and on himself—(Butler.) It was the purpose of Sumner to pander to the prejudices of a portion of Massachusetts. If he (Sumner) were here he would make him hang his head in shame and prove him a calumniator. He (Butler) accused Mr. Sumner of having pretended to quote from the Constitution of South Carolina that which is not to be found in it. One thing is certain; either the Senator (Sumner) did not read that Constitution, or, if he did, he could not understand it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler continued, and noticed Mr. Sumner's charge of the shameful imbecility of South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, in consequence of Slavery, and denied that, but for Northern aid, the South could not have sustained itself in that struggle. South Carolina sent Massachusetts bread, and seventy barrels of wine. The Maine Law was not then in operation. (Laughter.) The very powder used by Massachusetts after the battle of Bunker Hill was furnished by South Carolina; which, in the Revolution, poured out hogsheads of blood, where Massachusetts shed but gallons. He (Butler) characterized the remarks of Mr. Sumner, as applied to him, indecent, and utterly unfit to be uttered as they were in the presence of a gallery of ladies. Mr. Butler strongly vindicated the resistance of the Missourians to Abolitionists, relative to the assault on Mr. Sumner, and said that Mr. Sumner had been indicted, convicted, and undergone rumor, and with a proslavery law incompatible with Legislative dignity and justice. Mr. Sumner could not go into a drawing-room or to a public place after Sumner's speech was delivered without the question being asked—"Has the South Carolina chivalry avenged, and is there to be more submission to such insults? He felt as if he could not look his constituents in the face and be treated with silence. The Senate had never been insulted by Sumner. He (Sumner) had never been insulted by Sumner. He (Sumner) then read a letter from Sumner, in reply to one of the latter's letters, in which he accused Sumner of having made his speech for effect. Something, therefore, must be pardoned to the excitability of a man acting under the dictates of misguided zeal.

Without concluding, Mr. Butler yielded the floor for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, June 12.

One hundred and six members were present—not being a quorum, the House adjourned.

Mr. Fillmore's Acceptance of the American Nomination for the Presidency.

Washington, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. Fillmore's letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency appears in the *American Organ* to-day. The letter is lengthy, occupying several columns. In closing he says:

"Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say that should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which have influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and the laws to the Executive. As the proceedings of the Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential contest, I take occasion to reaffirm a fact manifested upon the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of the public necessity forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards dissolution. It places, in my opinion, of all political agencies now existing, in possession of power to silence any violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony, by its own principles of conciliation and forbearance. It has claim, therefore, in my judgment upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union, for sustaining the party, here in the present position and future destiny I freely accept the great leading principles as announced in the patriotic declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy in full accord with the ideas and hopes of the Fathers of the Republic.

I expect ability to call for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of measuring my own country and the condition of the people with those of Europe has only served to increase my admiration of our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without a desire to ever cross the Atlantic again."

Summer Indignation Meeting at Hudson.

Hudson, Thursday, June 12.

An immense meeting is in session at the City Hall this evening, to express the public indignation of the sentiments generally expressed in the southern portion of the Union concerning the outrage upon Senator Sumner. That outrage and all who sustain it, or apologize for it, were strongly denounced by speeches and resolutions.

New-Hampshire State Officers.

Concord, Thursday, June 12.

In joint Convention, the New-Hampshire Legislature to-day elected Samuel W. Bennt Secretary of State; Wm. Burns, Treasurer; and Asus Hadley, State Printer.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 12.

Our city Councils to-day granted Independence Hall to the friends of Mr. Fillmore for his reception here, the Democrats favoring the measure and the Americans opposing it.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, June 12.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New-York, spoke here last night at the Buchanan ratification meeting.

Fire at Algiers, Mississippi.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 11.

A fire broke out at Algiers, Mississippi, on Monday night. Five small steamboats were burnt, and one life lost. Loss $50,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

of the Ambrotype, the latest and most splendid gem of art, is unequaled in the history of portrait-making.

WITHIN A FEW SHORT MONTHS,

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AND NO WONDER,

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three ideas which are peculiarity the characteristics of the modern age. Mark the history and process of Ambrotyping. Therefore, save your time, save your patience, and save your money, by calling at Brady's for the beautiful Ambrotype, Art's "last best gift to man."

AS THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

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AND THE COLORLESS PERSPECTIVE

which marks every feature, every line, and almost the passing shade of thought, in these wonderful pictures, amply attests their superiority as likenesses. In the twinkling of an eye you are caught, and as it were, graven upon the glass with a diamond.

THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN,

said Solomon; but he lived before this age of wonders, and never had an idea of the Ambrotype; if he had, what a gallery of domestic beauty he might have got up on his own private account!

BRADY'S AMBROTYPE GALLERIES,

Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, are daily thronged by an appreciative public, who have heard the fame of them new pictures, and come to try them.

THE JUDGMENT OF EXPERIENCE

has pronounced the Ambrotype, as made by Brady, the most exquisite and desirable of all pictures yet known. Call and examine for yourself.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Polo, Ogle County, Ill., May 8, 1856.

C. L. Harrison & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 26 of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The sides of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol, spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat consumingly great, in great, in fact, as to melt down and run through iron, such as pieces, and a cast from hatches, &c., into an indistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) James C. Lemon.

H. C. Herring & Co., Green House, Nos. 189, 227, 190 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

To the Hatters in the City and Country.—*We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat*, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight ball crown of 6½ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hawaiian, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat. For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO.,

No. 190 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

New Science, or Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Discovery of the Age of Medicine.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to meet all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Mason, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, three doors east of Broadway, between Fourth and Ninth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 6 to 8 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Evans's Patent Night Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 4th page.

THE NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES

ORGANIZATION COMPLETE.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

Union With the Republicans Recommended.

The New-England Delegation in Caucus.

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST MAKING A NOMINATION.

The North American National Convention composed of Delegates representing that portion of the American Party who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to Millard Fillmore for Vice-President, met yesterday morning in the Apollo Saloon. There was a very large attendance, and the delegates seemed disposed to transact good business.

Soon after 11 Wendell Gray, Esq., of New-Hampshire, ascended the platform, and said, in a few pleased words of his friends in Boston, Mr. Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will call the Convention to order, and nominate a temporary Chairman.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, said:

The pleasure was more than reciprocated by the shouts of applause, and the Governor proceeded to read the following communication from Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts:

Boston, June 12, 1856.

Gentlemen: I am sorry that my engagements will not permit me to be present at the meeting of the Delegates of the North American National Convention, to be held in Apollo Saloon, in the city of New-York, on the 12th inst. The object and the vast importance of the meeting are such as to command the hopes and sympathies of all who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and therefore he would only express the hope and belief that they would be successful in their deliberations, and that they would harmonize all the discordant elements of the opposition to the aggressions of the Slave Power. Massachusetts, with her long experience and determined opposition to the encroachments of Slavery, will be represented in the Convention by a full delegation, and I am sure that they will be found ready to do nothing in haste, nothing in anger, nothing from a spirit becoming men, whose hearts were fixed in the cause in which they were engaged.

When the Chairman had concluded his introductory remarks, Mr. John Wheaton, of Connecticut, nominated Mr. Wendell Gray, of Massachusetts, one of the temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Lucius G. Pratt, of Connecticut, and Mr. John Loomis, of Wisconsin, the nominees, were temporary Secretary. Both were appointed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Bazzet, of Ohio, moved that a Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each State, to receive, examine and decide upon the credentials of delegates, and that they be appointed by the Chair. The motion was carried and the Chairman appointed the following:

Committee on credentials.

D. B. Pratt, Maine.	A. L. Robinson, Delaware.
Gen. W. Goodale, Mass.	Wm. Hall, Maryland.
Gen. W. Hughes, Conn.	Gen. Wm. Medill, Ohio.
A. P. Edes, Pennsylvania.	[illegible]
Gen. Wm. Wilson, New-York.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

...ions. Unless our proceedings ...ed by harmony and conciliation, our ...ion is FUTILITY AND NOT FOR ...

A Voice—Gunns not!

...—I say, Sir, the day for ...ing and for ... has gone by. Conciliation, forbearance and ... what govern our action. Without these ... is impossibility of our accomplishing anything.

Mr. P. H. SMITH, of Connecticut, was one of the Executive Committee who had issued the call, declared that the Committee did not intend to study the opinions of the audience, but believed that no decided objection to the admission of delegates here would be raised. He was aware that ... technical objections ... but the Committee had issued the call believing ... could better together, at the same time and place, ... man who had the true sentiment of American ... and human liberty in him, and the Committee ... confidence to so much as they would have been ... the case been given in abatement. He therefore moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, in order to give the Committee on Credentials time to act, for if they were kept back by motion upon motion, we should never have action. [Applause.]

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was put and carried by a large majority.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then called for.

Mr. H. SMITH, of Pa., moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

This motion was amended by substituting 3 P. M. and to A. M. and 10 M. Friday, and it was finally agreed, after considerable miscellaneous talking, to meet at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

A motion to adjourn immediately was lost.

A Delegate from New-Jersey moved that all resolutions on the subject of a Platform be referred to a Committee of one from each State, and that the reference be made without debate. Withdrawn.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Ohio, moved that the Convention take a recess to 2 P. M. Amended to 3 o'clock and so carried, and the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

As it ...ded the deliberations ...ed again, and as the Permanent Chairman had not arrived the Committee were not ready to report. Judge CONRAD, of Philadelphia, was called on to speak.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CONRAD.

Judge CONRAD said he was somewhat surprised at the manner in which he had been called upon to address the Convention. He had been told that another was to speak, and he had spoken, but unfortunately it was only to introduce him. [Applause.] In the political contest he felt that the American Party had but one position and that was the position of duty. And there, with the glorious remembrance of the past and the bright hopes of the future, he thought they must contend. He believed the American Party was more firmly and firmly distributed to the right, than any other Party in existence, and for that reason his whole heart and soul were with it. He was willing and hoping for its success. He felt that it was his duty to work to its success, and what that duty was, who, having felt that to be his duty, would ever flinch from the work? If there was such a one, such a one ought to be called!

A VOICE—A traitor.

Judge CONRAD—Yes; a traitor, and worse than a traitor. [Applause.] In the coming contest they were all bound to certain distinct duties, and they must perform. They must step forward in the path of American duty, for in that there was nothing inconsistent with the best good of the country. In doing that they would say to the Southerner who would make them a State, that the "Union must and shall be preserved." They might talk of secession but the American Party was too strongly wedded to the Union to permit them to secede. The United was not made for them alone, and they would not be made strong enough to coerce the Southern States. [Applause.] He was an American, pure and simple, but above that and over that, as Union men, and they were ready, if need be, to do all that might be required for its maintenance. [Applause.] When Judge CONRAD had retired from the stand, there were loud calls for Gov. FOOTE, of Conn.

REMARKS OF GOV. FOOTE.

Coming forward he said he had eaten too much dinner to make a set speech—he felt too good-natured to talk at that particular time. He had come up there with them to hunt up a person for the Chair. [Applause.] And with reference to that he wished to say that he was a good deal ...ed, but all he wanted was that the man should be a good American at heart, and capable of beating the old ...ed over in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] He ...ently had enough of notoriety as a butter. He was not going to hide from this Convention. If they did anything wrong—anything likely to kill them—before the people, he intended to get up on the stage and follow the hearse. But he did not think that would be necessary—he did not think there would be a hearse to follow, at least not in ... [Applause.] He had come to the Convention thinking would not have very hard work in ... JAMES BUCHANAN. He (BUCHANAN) was ... and old man now, and it was a fact in his history that he never had been elected to any office by the Democratic Party. Perhaps the cause of that might have been that many years ago he declared himself a free Democratic Democrat before the Democratic party left it out. The history of the old gentleman was well known, and as an illustration ... Governor FOOTE would tell them a story of what occurred while he was coming to the City. He had passed along for some time without hearing one word about the Presidency. Finally, some one asked who was the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention? Another answered, JAMES BUCHANAN. At this point an inquisitive Yankee put his head out of the window and asked, "Is that the old Jimmy Buchanan?" This Governor FOOTE related only by way of showing that the history of Mr. BUCHANAN was well known; not because he wished to rake up his antecedents for the purpose of injuring his prospects, but after all the great point to be ... was, that the Democratic Party and they must act in such a way as to secure the votes of ... Democrats everywhere. [Applause.] Some ... said that they objected to going up at the tail ... kite; as for him, he was ready to fly either at ... head or tail so that the kite went up. [Applause.] He was ready to go in any position, be ... He recollected that bludgeons had been used ... the Senate, and the torch and knife of the ... had been used in Kansas. All that he desired of the candidate they should nominate, was that he should be an American in feeling. He (the speaker) was an American, and it was that which made him love Liberty. [Cheers.] He called upon them to forget their minor differences and be rally in united phalanx for Liberty and Union. He had never acted in his own State with the Abolitionists, nor with the Free-Softers; but if there was no better way of expressing his utter detestation of the Slave-power than by applying to him one of these names, he wished to be written down an Abolitionist. One or two steps further and they would have Slavery in their midst. There had been a case lately in Pennsylvania of a mother who had been a slave, and who had had a child born in free State. In a decision of Court, not only the mother, but that child born in a free State was held back to Slavery. It had also been decided that Slaves might be taken their slaves to the free States to reside with them at our watering places, and take them back again when they returned. But two more step and they would buy farms, take slaves upon them, reside there permanently and hold their slaves as such. That step, however, must not be taken. He was not a ... of Southern men. They were his ... but he must say, (as the old woman said, ... [Laughter.] while he liked them, he detested their ... ways. They say at the South that they love Slavery better than the Union. It was for us to ... that we love Freedom better than the Union.

At this point the speaker discovered the Temperance meeting up the Hall, and he retired from the platform.

A communication was sent up to the Chairman from Mr. DAUBIGNY, of Ill.

The President asked if it was the pleasure of the meeting that it should be read.

A motion was made to the effect that it be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. LOCKE G. PECK, of Connecticut, did not see why it should take that course.

Mr. LOCKWOOD suggested that perhaps Mr. DAUBIGNY was here to-day, and if so he thought it would be proper to hear the communication read.

Mr. PECK replied that if he had reported, it was while morning for he was a Fillmore man then.

On motion, the communication was laid on the table without being read.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1856.

To the Members of the first Free American Convention:

Gentlemen: I shall be unable to be present respectfully reported to the Convention, and I do not feel that I should be the only representative of that party from that State, in the City at the present time; that M. O. Gunn, the gentleman named upon your Committee as Delegate of the American Party from that State, is not a member of the American Party, but its avowed and open opponent, and therefore is not entitled to represent ... Convention. Having had the honor to represent the American Party of this State in the Convention of the American Party that has been held in each of them have been fully indorsed ... I have no hesitation in saying, that if ... party will be represented in your body, the American Party of Illinois will confirm and indorse any ... it may be in connection with your deliberations. I am, gentlemen, yours truly, in the cause of true American ...

(Signed) W. W. DANENHOWER,
President State Council of Illinois.

Mr. PECK, of Maine, President of the Committee on Credentials, now appeared in the hall, and stated that the Committee would not be prepared to report in full until to-morrow (this) morning.

Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, said he understood the Chairman of the Committee that he was not prepared to report in full; but he believed the Committee might report partially, so far as they were ... and it was important that they should do so. Mr. F. W. HAWKINS, of New-York, a member of the Committee, said that they were not in a condition to make any report at present.

A Delegate from Massachusetts asked whether the Committee had not omitted as to who were the Delegates from certain States. If they had, he could not vote for they could not report them now.

Mr. PECK, Chairman of Committee, said he believed there was a decision requiring them to report. They were now approaching the end of the week, and if it was to be arranged so that any accidental or incidental delays the Convention was to go over into next week, he wished that it might be so stated, for there should be no dodging on the real question before them.

The Chairman of the Committee said that this was not their intention. They had done all they could to get the report ready, but could not have it ... before the next meeting. Nevertheless, they were willing to receive and act in accordance with instructions.

A delegate from New-Hampshire moved that they be requested to report in the morning. He appreciated they could not report before that time.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, said he understood they could report partially in half an hour, and on that he wished to say a word. They had met here as strangers, although they were brothers. If even a partial report were made, they would learn the ... address, be able to get together and talk over what was to be done—and in that way they would facilitate the business. He, therefore, reserved his motion that the Committee be requested to report in half an hour.

A delegate moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of Pennsylvania, was surprised he ... gentlemen so much inclined to hurry up the Committee. He had confidence in them, and he believed the Convention had confidence in them. Therefore, as there were many delegates yet on their way, he was in favor of giving the Committee more time to make up their report.

The Chairman stated that the motion was that the Committee report as far as possible in half an hour.

Mr. KNAPP, of Michigan, thought that the Committee could just as well report now as in half an hour.

Mr. HINCKMAN, of Maine, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

The Chairman decided that a motion to postpone indefinitely was the same as a motion to lay on the table, and that that had already been put and lost.

Mr. RAY, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone for the present.

There was here some debate as to the difference between postponing indefinitely and postponing for the present.

The Chairman decided that there was a difference, and that the motion to postpone for the present was in order.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, called for the previous question, which, on the majority vote, was sustained.

The Chairman said that cuts off all, and brings us back to the motion requiring the Committee to report, as far as they can, in half an hour.

The motion was then put, and carried.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, now entered the hall and stated that the Committee on permanent organization were not ready to report, and would not be ready before the morning. Some of the delegates necessary had not yet arrived.

On motion, the Committee were allowed until morning to make their report.

A motion to adjourn was here made and lost.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee on Credentials also have until 10 o'clock of the following morning to make up their report. This motion was lost.

While the Committees were absent, Mr. R. W. ANDREWS, of New-York, was called upon to address the meeting.

REMARKS OF MR. ANDREWS.

He expressed his high appreciation of the honor done him by calling upon him to address them at such a time. With his limited knowledge of the sentiments of the various members of the Convention he hardly knew what to say—but he desired to speak. They were here under very peculiar circumstances. When he was appointed a delegate to the Convention, he supposed that he received the appointment because he had been tried in the ranks of the American Party of the State of New-York. With that party he would stand. His every wish was for the success of the principles declared by that party. He stood before them as an American, and yet it was not as an American only (in the sense in which that term was used)—he stood before them and was proud to act in accordance with the true principles of Americanism; for within the scope of that term he believed what he had already hinted at belonged. It was hostility now, henceforth and forever to those principles which are opposed to human liberty (great applause)—to those principles which had been declared and acted upon by the present Administration. With one foot upon the American plank and the other on the Liberty plank, he would stand and go through the campaign. Such he believed was the opinion of the entire Convention, and if that was so, success was as certain as effects follow causes in God's universe. [Great applause.] He hoped that there would be no act or word in the Convention calculated to injure such a cause. If success was their purpose, they must cooperate with those who agreed with them on any material portion of their Platform. They must cooperate with those who not agreeing with them on some points, were the same in their desires for freedom. [Applause.] In conclusion he asked for the privilege of reading the following which had been handed to him by Governor FOOTE. It is an extract from the reported proceedings of the Senate, in which Senator HAMLIN repudiates the Democracy as follows:

Mr. HAMLIN, of Me., rose and asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said, for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party—more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of the country, and unequaled in the history of almost any country, still, with a desire to promote harmony, concord, and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote, not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his ... passed by almost a unanimous vote—but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address. Then, however great the wrong had been sanctioned by the Cincinnati Convention in its consummation and in its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer sustain a party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized those doctrines—with whatever power God had endowed him with, it should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

The reading of the above created great applause, and when Mr. ANDREWS had concluded three hearty cheers were given for Senator HAMLIN.

Mr. E. C. BAKER, of Mass., was next called upon to address the Convention.

REMARKS OF MR. BAKER.

He said it was not yet time for him to talk. He would talk when he had done his work; if it should then be necessary. He had come there to do the work of Massachusetts and he meant that it should be done. They were there that day in a very peculiar position. They were there under existing circumstances pregnant with great results—circumstances which, in his judgment, if not counteracted would result almost in the destruction of the freedom and of the rights of the people of this country. If we have seen the Slave Power growing or rather marching slowly and steadily on, until it had its foot upon one half of our country and was now reaching out its black hand to grasp all the rest. [Applause.] They were there to oppose it. Would they do it? [Cries of yes.] Yes, and he believed a vast majority of the people of the county would say yes—if they did, the work would be done. But they were told that they must wait and consult. He believed as much in consultation as any man should believe, but he had read the history of the past from which he learned that there was danger in delay. The speaker illustrated his point from portions of the history of France, in which leaden balls had proved more potent for Peace than consultation. But he did not want to use leaden balls; all he wanted was to give their enemies a few of the seventy-nines of the Revolution. There was virtually but one difference between them, and that was that on their part they would have American freedom for American men. And when he said American freedom he meant free religion, free speech, a free press, and a free territory. [Great applause.] That was the whole creed of Americanism, and to that he subscribed with all his heart. There were some who said that there was another question; but really there was not. He desired those who thought with them in relation to freedom to join them in all the strength of their principles. Referring to the American and Republican Parties, he said they must work together, [applause;] but they must each work in their own bosom, so they could work to better advantage in that way. If a horse were attached to a load in Broadway that was too heavy for him to draw, they would take another horse, and, putting him in his own harness, attach both to the same load, and together they would draw it easily. They would not put them both in one harness. So it was with the two parties he had named. Let each harness its own team, pull together, and they would succeed in carrying their candidate safely into the White House. They must work together, was necessary to the success of their common object. Their united action was necessary to the saving of the Union. [Great applause.] In conclusion, the speaker declared for Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and indivisible.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials here came forward and stated that the Committee was prepared to make a partial report, but it was in a very crude state. They had not had time to examine many of the Credentials that were before them, and with the exception of New-York, they had not noted the substitutes. He then read as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates at Large.	Substitutes.
George Law,	Reuben Chapman,
Silas Seymour.	Tracy H. Morton.

Districts.

1	D. D. T. Gordon,	H. Bradford.
2	R. W. Walker,	F. W. Smith.
3	J. J. Hardenbergh,	J. C. Devyr.
4	J. M. Sidwell,	W. Brooks.
5	S. W. Andrews,	C. Porter.
6	C. Spalding,	J. S. Warner.
7	J. Fleming,	Andrew Stephan.
8	J. Mullen,	F. W. Edmonds.
9	W. Dunn,	R. W. Waterbury,
10	C. A. Baker,	W. E. Sanders,
11	John H. Steynor,	T. A. Dudley.
12	C. Edwards Lester,	Gilbert Lamboin.
13	Silas Smith,	
14	A. H. Hammond,	[illegible] V. Sayre,
15	J. W. Cropsey,	J. F. Bowne,
16	Jas. Bayley,	J. F. Bowne,
17	Jesse Benjamin,	Wm. Hunter,
18	Wm. Sydenham,	Jas. Van Schaick,
19	D. D. Bruen,	R. V. Cruikshank,
20	Robert Fraser,	E. W. Birdsall,
21	John Sutherland,	M. S. Lewis.
22	Ira Davis,	J. Cooper,
23	Wm. Perkins,	
24	Geo. O. Jones,	F. Hoxsey,
25	A. Bradford,	G. W. Wyckoff,
26	A. E. Morlot,	Chas. Loh.
27	Wm. Dunn,	R. Tinker,
28	J. R. Ruggles,	J. Lester,
29	A. Stephens,	D. Sibley,
30	A. Stephens,	P. O. Cunningham,
31	W. Rawlins,	S. L. Owen,
32	C. G. Baxter,	A. A. Bayner,
33	F. W. Palmer,	D. Bucklin.

MAINE.

No Substitutes mentioned.

James Morrow,	Allen Staak,
E. S. Stephens,	S. D. Peck,
A. G. Hinchman,	John G. Haywood,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Anthony Colby,	J. A. Bean,
G. P. Mone,	G. W. Riddle,
J. A. Beane,	

VERMONT,
Not acted upon

RHODE-ISLAND.

Thomas A. Jenks,	S. Waterbury,
E. B. Pendleton,	G. N. Mason.

CONNECTICUT.

Lucius G. Peck,	J. E. Dunham,
E. Clark, Jr.,	W. H. Sperry,
Ed. Perkins,	O. G. Perry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. S. Thurston,	H. M. Rugg,
J. M. Chancellor,	D. W. Wheelwright,
G. Nichols,	D. H. Wentworth,
A. A. Richmond,	J. B. Temple,
R. Elmore,	John Nowell,
E. C. Baker,	Frederick Farrar.

MICHIGAN.

Chauncey Knapp,	M. A. McNaughton,
J. E. Stair,	J. R. White.
Wm. Fuller,	

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. F. Johnston,	Wm. S. Jessup,
John Williamson,	Ed. Blanchard,
Samuel Ray,	Joseph Speer,
A. J. Parker,	George Foster,
C. Hinkle,	O. D. Imbry,
C. A. Wallbun,	Wm. A. Barleigh,
R. T. Conrad,	John Cowden,
S. Park,	R. M. Riddle,
W. Grovel,	J. H. Sewell,
G. W. Curtis,	John Ferguson,
H. C. Caulkins,	N. P. Sawyer,
S. P. Case,	John Dick.
C. H. Rauch,	

OHIO.

H. A. Scarth,	J. A. H. Baker,
Joseph Bryant,	Jos. Brigs,
John Scott,	D. Heaton.
Thomas H. Ford.	

CALIFORNIA.

W. A. Howard,	

KANSAS.

J. A. Perry.	

MINNESOTA.

E. Webster.	

OREGON.

Elias Pugsley.	

WISCONSIN.

John Lockwood.	

INDIANA.

Sol. Meredith.	

DELAWARE.

Howard M. Robinett.	

NEW-JERSEY.

A. G. Livingston,	James Stewart.
J. W. Allen,	William Halstead,
J. H. Jones,	C. W. Tolla.
Edmond Morris,	

The Committee on Credentials now came in and stated, through Mr. BANKS, that they were prepared to report.

Mr. BANKS then read the following list of officers:

President—Hon. ROGER CONRAD, of Pa.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Anthony Colby, N. H.	A. S. Robinett, Del.
Hon. A. A. Richmond, Mass.	W. A. Howard, Cal.
Jerome B. Bailey, N. Y.	L. H. Webster, Iowa.
N. M. Biddle, Pa.	N. C. Glor, Del.
H. H. Baker, Ohio.	Solomon Minnich, Ind.
J. G. Peck, Ct.	Lemuel Foster, Wis.
Stephen N. Mason, R. I.	J. S. Hayward, Me.
Daniel Deeson, N. Y.	Elias J. Pugsley, Oregon
Chauncey Knapp, Mich.	J. A. Perry, Kansas.

Secretaries.

Robert Fraziel, N. Y.	John Prince, Mass.
Luther C. Peet, N. J.	H. A. Sparks, Ohio.

The report was adopted unanimously amid great applause.

REMARKS ON THE PRESIDENT.

When order had been restored, the President, on taking the Chair, said he could not speak the words his heart dictated. He recognized the task they had called him to perform, and he knew that it was not a light one. Taking the place of one of so large experience as the gentleman who had acted as temporary Chairman was no ordinary undertaking. He had endeavored to escape the duty. He had declined it, but they had insisted upon placing him there, and he felt that the time had passed when he could, consistently with his feelings, refuse to perform any duty in the American ranks. The speaker then reviewed the past history of the American Party, of which he gave a glowing account, and concluded with an urgent request that the Convention, in all its proceedings, should keep before it all the things necessary to the attainment of the great object of the present campaign, one of which, and the most prominent, was concert of action with those who felt in common with them.

After some regulations concerning the seats of Delegates the Convention adjourned until this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock, when, it is supposed, there will be a large addition to the number of Delegates.

Caucus of the New-England Delegation.

The New-England delegation to the North American National Convention met in caucus at the Howard Hotel last evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a nomination for the Presidency. A large majority of the delegates expressed themselves in favor of making a nomination, but recommended that a nomination should not be made until after consultation with the leading members of the Republican Party. Speeches against the propriety of making a nomination were made by Messrs. SAYWARD and HINCKMAN, of Maine, (who introduced a resolution against making a nomination,) and Mr. WATERMAN, of Rhode Island; Messrs. BAKER, TEMPLE, NEWHALL, of Massachusetts; GODDARD and PECK, of Connecticut; and several others spoke in favor of making a nomination and against the resolution offered by Mr. HINCKMAN. The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the caucus adjourned.

The Platform Explained—Letter from B. F. Hallett.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9, 1856.

DEAR SIRS: I had anticipated with great satisfaction the honor of complying with your request to address the Democracy of Cleveland, this evening, on the distinctive issue existing, but have to entirely lost my speaking voice from hoarseness; I am writing by some days before I can venture to try to use it.

There are stirring themes and commanding topics with which we should lead off in this Presidential battle for the Union. Our platform has no evasion to explain, our candidates no weak points to defend. We have the solid block of *granite*, hewn out by President PIERCE in his constitutional Administration, and *his upright enforcement of the fugitive law and the Kansas and Nebraska acts*; and we now place upon it a candidate of *true* strength and firmness, tempered with sound discretion, enlarged statesmanship, and high-toned consecration.

We must take our vantage ground and keep the enemy on the defence, if in fact he can rally his disunion, lawless, and bigoted factions for a stand-up fight in any except the self-outlawed States. It will be easy to do it. Never was a candidate for the Presidency nominated by the Democracy for a contest with all combined factions, who gave his friends as little trouble to elect him, as with JAMES BUCHANAN. There he stands, the preeminent statesman, with Pennsylvania, and his own great qualities to uphold him. And everybody feels *instinctively* that his nomination for President makes him President. Nor will the Democracy run any risk of losing their choice by over confidence. The result will sanction any amount of confidence, and the zeal and enthusiasm with which the great party will move forward the canvass, will render it impossible for indifference to occupy the field during the contest.

We are strong all over the Union, and are coming in with the great moral power of the reaction which is sweeping away all the "refuge of lies" of our opponents. The Democracy must ride on the top of this wave of popular love of the Union. *They must not turn aside to woo traitors or unreliable Democrats, nor yield a point in the platform to gain a single sectional vote.*

The petty issues of Black Republicanism upon the protected rights of *property* in a Territory, the slavery restriction, which they threaten to fasten upon the whole party—*ours*, and their lying "freedom of speech," which means *treason and treasonable plots*, to be enjoyed with impunity by demagogues who, under the cover, constantly assail the good and venerable, and then shrink from personal responsibility for discussion—all these blank shots will be cleared off by the broad sunlight in which the Democracy stands upon the platform, and with its candidates, before the country—the supremacy of the laws, and their enforcement, under the Constitution, the power of *every State and Territory to regulate the Domestic* and the rights of the people of all the Territories, when organized through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, whose number justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

That principle knocks all the live out of the Kansas slave-gr's issue. That is the Kansas issue to which the Democracy will lead the Anti-Slavery demagogues, by the uprising enthusiasm of the people, during the canvass, and the moment the vote of November shows that the people of the North are determined to be masters in their own household, the game is all over for the Abolitionists themselves.

And while their "rallying accusations" will strike insignificant impotency, the principles of self-government now applied in the organization of the Territories, and their admission as new States, with such constitutions as they may elect, will, in the love of civil liberty and the Union, be proclaimed in the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, as the solemn utterance of that voice of the people which, when its communications and decides on great questions, speaks as the voice of God!

And thus Kansas will be self-quilted as a Territory, and when of sufficient stature will come into the Union an independent State. And so in the great future of the extension of our glorious Republic, new Territories will be organized and new States admitted, without an agitation or a ripple upon the great surface of the Union, outside of the circle of local sovereignty, within which exists the sole right to determine, by and for its own people, whether *slave* shall or shall not be domestic slavery within its borders.

There let the Democracy rejoice, and the Union will forever repose with them upon that other great national idea, which alone can hold together this Union:

"NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

This is the grand Democratic and Union motto for this contest; enforce that principle now by the success of the Democratic candidates without a waiver or surrender of a jot of it; and thereafter neither Abolitionism nor "the gates of hell" shall prevail against this holy UNION!

I have not time to speak of the foreign policy commended in another portion of the platform though adopted with less unanimity. There is excellent and profound matter for suggestion and argument there, and we should accept with manliness its international issues. Upon these can be rallied a true AMERICANISM embracing our whole Continent, which is as much elevated above that bigoted, paltry thing of the day called Americanism, which proscribes men for religion and birth, as the heavens are above the earth.

With great respect your obedient servant,

B. F. HALLETT.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Lamartine in the United States—Lady Yarmouth—Gambling in Paris—News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

The *Siècle* of Thursday tells of the *cry of distress*, uttered by M. LAMARTINE, having been heard in the United States, and publishes the following note as an exact copy of one addressed by the great poet to Mr. BANCROFT. I do not recollect having seen this note in the American journals, and therefore send it to you as produced by the *Siècle*:

"TO MR. BANCROFT: I send you one of my friends, Mons. J. B. DUBUISSON, who, from pure personal devotion, is going to America to look after my interests. *It is for me a question of life and death.*"

Since I last spoke of this subject, I understand that the increase in the number of subscriptions to the *Cours Familier de Littérature* has augmented rapidly. The last nine numbers for France alone about 20,000. It is hoped that the United States have heard in earnest the "cry of distress," and that a flattering addition to the list of the great poet's friends may come from that quarter.

But, notwithstanding the acknowledged embarrassments into which M. DE LAMARTINE has fallen, he is far from enjoying a perfect immunity from the wicked witticisms of certain jealous cotemporaries. Thus one journalist takes the trouble of refuting a story—coined by himself, in order to show his magnanimity towards M. DE LAMARTINE in contradicting it—that "one of the seventeen grey-hounds of the great poet had died from inanition."

There *are* people, you know, *for* whom nothing is sacred!

LADY YARMOUTH.

The favorite restaurant of the English and of many Americans in Paris is the well-known *Café de Paris*, on the sunny side of the Boulevard des Italiens. It is situated in the very centre of movement and of life in Paris, and yet all your readers who have visited the city must have remarked the mysterious, out-of-town air presented by the upper part of this building. In the entire city there is not so lively, so gay, so desirable a spot for a residence, as the building in which the *Café de Paris* occupies the ground floor. And yet I am sure that the long line of demi-closed window shutters, which from January to January never changed position, and at which no human being was ever seen, must have piqued the curiosity of millions of passers by. I have lived two years nearly opposite, and while I envied very often the possessor of this lovely abode, I have much oftener wondered who the singular occupant could be. The antiquity of the house and the great value of the position which it occupies, only rendered the public curiosity greater to know who the individual was, who was willing to sacrifice so much money in order to live in a hermitage in the very centre of Paris.

A few days ago the mystery was solved by the death of the occupant, the formerly well-known Lady YARMOUTH, Marchioness of HERTFORD. Since the Revolution of February, 1848, Lady YARMOUTH has resided almost exclusively at Boulogne sur-Mer, visiting her apartments over the *Café de Paris* but rarely; and it was during one of these rare visits that she was seized with her last illness. The Marchioness of HERTFORD was the mother of the rich Marquis of HERTFORD, who owns such an immense estate in Hertfordshire, England, and of Lord SEYMOUR, the celebrated turfsman of Boulogne. The first possesses an income of several millions; the second, deprived by the laws of England of a share in his father's estate, had but a modest income till the death of his mother, who has placed him by her will in a position almost equal to that of the Marquis in point of fortune. The Paris Jockey Club, reminding of Lord SEYMOUR's prodigalities in former times, is in ecstasies.

The Marquis of HERTFORD, although an English man and a member of the House of Lords, resides in Paris, and speculates largely in houses and lots. He owns, within the distance of an ordinary block from the *Café de Paris*, four houses of great value; while his chateau on the border of the Bois de Boulogne is one of the finest in the vicinity of Paris. Your correspondent lives in a house built two years ago by the Marquis of HERTFORD, and he may be permitted to state, for the curiosity of landlords generally, and to show the nature of the Marquis' speculations, that the ground upon which the house stands, and which is about one hundred feet square, cost $200,000, and the house $180,000, making a total of $400,000. The income in rent is about $40,000, which, after the necessary deductions, leaves a net interest on the investment of eight per cent.—better, I believe, than is realized on Broadway, and certainly better than can be realized in Regent-street.

Already Lord SEYMOUR is besieged by a band of aristocratic gamblers, anxious to obtain the ground on which the *Café de Paris* stands, to erect in its place a mammoth *Private Club*. Decidedly all Paris is running into clubs.

THE RAGE FOR GAMBLING.

And what is worse, all Paris is taking to gambling. If it is not at the clubs, it is at the nocturnal restaurants, at the residences of ladies and gentlemen of equivocal position, at *soirées*, and even in private and perfectly respectable houses. The clubs that now number more than 50, are only so many authorized gambling hells; they lose and win enormous sums (for France) in these gilded saloons nightly, as every body knows. But the persons who play here are for the most part old sinners—men who calculate their chances and their means, and who generally manage to establish an equilibrium in their losses and gains sooner or later. It is rather in the private rooms of the night restaurants, and at the apartments of the gay ladies of the *demi-monde*, that gambling is seen under its worst forms. It is in the reunions of young men, or boys rather, of good families and the women of this class, that gambling—copies of the most demoralizing kind—take place. The exactions of the police are constantly directed against the evil, but it is reproduced under so many forms, it is protected by so many expedients, that it is only possible to restrain it, not to suppress it.

THE GOD FORTUNE.

The question of gambling naturally leads one to the Exchange, and from the Exchange to the great place of M. FORTUNE, who has been lionized and dubbed the "god Fortune." "*Avec tous ses La Bourdes*" is the question of the day. Eternal *blasphemie*! Every one condemns it and every one praises it. Can you imagine why the deserted Odeon, hid away in the recesses of the Latin quarter, and forsaken three-fourths of the year by *beau monde*, has become all at once the rendezvous, the centre of attraction, the haunting spirit, of this same *beau monde*? Why the Odeon, which plays ordinarily to a student here and there lounging in the immense dreary waste, finds all at once its box-offices besieged by princes, lords and millionaires, disputing with their money for lodges two weeks in advance? It is because the spirit of commercial speculation, of stock-jobbing, of gambling, has seized on the people, and because M. FORTUNE, FORTUNE the great, has known how to touch the string and make it vibrate;

because "*La Bourse*" is an institution which is adapted to time and place, and not to all because it is a vexation, and not a pleasure, to many, and not even because it is right to hit that place *Il Bourse et l'Argent*, which is dear. It is because M. FORTUNE has thrown into the midst of a community bursting with the fruit of speculation a fulminating criticism which touches the hearts of all, as well he who has won as he who has lost, as well he who longs to throw himself into the abyss as he who has safely retired from it.

But what do the writers say? Go to the *foyer* of the Odeon and see and hear. MERY, the classical MERY, twists his hands with sweat and rage, although he dare not deny in his *feuilleton* that the place is beautiful. THEOPHILE GAUTHIER declares the theatre is too hot to live, and asks for smelling salts; but in his *feuilleton* he declares that: "The verses are hewn from Parian marble!" JULES JANIN utters a whole column of sparkling phrases; but JANIN is less a rival, and therefore more an admirer of the new crowned god.

But MERY is jealous because he claims the field of classical verse as his own, and because FORTUNE has preceded him into the Academy. This MERY could not refuse himself the pleasure of throwing at "*La Bourse*" the following quodlibet: "Mon Dieu, he is stronger than all the rest, M. FORTUNE. His verses are flat, and, what is more, they are all removed from M. DE LA PALISSE. And that is exactly what gives them their force. The audience cries: 'Ah! that is nature!' And if you revolt—if you wish to attack groans and hisses to your words—the audience cries again: 'That one is jealous; he is not a member of the Academy like FORTUNE; he is not officer of the Legion of Honor, him; he has not the smiles of the public!' Great deal better to hold one's silence."

If anything were needed, after *L'Honneur et l'Argent*, to the fame of M. FORTUNE, he has secured it now in the new piece; and, what is better for a literary man, he has secured a fortune as well.

MALAKOFF.

THE EUDORA TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Negro George Wilson for the Murder of Capt. Palmer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—WESTCHESTER CO.

Before Circuit Judge Strong, and Justices Robertson, Vanwyck, and Birdsall.

The village of Whiteplains was yesterday in a state of great excitement, and the Court House was crowded to overflowing. On Tuesday last the Grand Jury of the County met, at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and found a true bill against the negro George Wilson, whose name of late has been so frequently before the public, for the murder of Capt. William Palmer, of the schooner *Eudora Hennessey*, in Long Island Sound, in November last. The particulars of the tragedy, and the painful mystery in which it was so long shrouded, are too fresh in the memory of our readers to need recapitulation.

On the arraignment of the negro, he pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was unable to employ counsel, whereupon the Court assigned him Messrs. BAILEY, of Putnam County, LARKIN, of Sing Sing, and CLAPP, of White Plains. A motion was then made in his behalf, to have the trial postponed till the September term, on the ground of the absence of witnesses. The District-Attorney of Westchester County, Edward Wells, Esq., opposed the postponement, as he had subpœnaed more than twenty witnesses on the part of the prosecution; but, as it appeared that the object of the prisoner's counsel was to prove only that he was born and resided in Columbia, PENN., and had always borne an irreproachable character, Mr. Wells was willing to admit that his character had been good to the time of the Eudora affair. The trial accordingly was set down for yesterday, and at an early hour, as we have said, the village was in the liveliest excitement, and every available inch of space in the Court House was appropriated by an anxious and inquisitive crowd.

D. W. Travis, Esq., of Peekskill, assisted the District-Attorney in the prosecution. The prisoner having been brought into Court by Mr. LITTLE, the Sheriff, the Clerk notified him that he was about to be tried for his life, and that he had the privilege of challenging any Juror he pleased. The Counsel for defence said that they meant to avail themselves of their right, and they proceeded to do so in good earnest. They challenged the whole panel, and set aside nearly 50 Jurors. Mr. Van Pelt and Mr. North were sworn as triers of each Juror's competency to sit; most of the Jurors had read of the tragedy in the newspapers, and had formed an opinion that the prisoner was guilty. These were, of course, pronounced incompetent. The majority of those who had formed no opinion were challenged peremptorily, and in this way the Morning Session came to an end, and the Court adjourned for dinner, and there were only five Jurors chosen. But in the Afternoon Session some respectable gentlemen, apparently of the agricultural profession, dwellers near the border of Putnam County, who did not read the newspapers, and had never heard of the *Eudora*, were discovered and sworn, and shortly after 3 o'clock the panel was completed. The names of the Jurors thus chosen are as follows:

R. Robinson,	Stephen Fuller,	Benjamin Wright,
David Travis,	Abraham Hill,	Saul Whitmore,
Benj. R. Jarvis,	Jones Travis,	Cyrus

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New-York Daily Tribune.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Our State Offices.

We have a very remarkable set of men for State Offices. They have a most unfailing and unerring confidence in their own completeness. Five of them have assumed, as we have already stated, the direction and supervision of the Bank Department—a Department which, by the very nature of its duties, requires the utmost vigilance and discrimination of character and capacity in the officers who are to execute the laws and Regulations of the Department—in those violation of law and of the rights of the people. Yet these five men, without any examination, or even inquiry into the fitness of their Colleagues, or the purposes of gratuitously assuming the duties of Bankers and Assistant Bankers, have issued written orders to two of the Bankers Registers, directing them to abandon the duties and trusts which they had been assigned by the State Regulations,—to go to other directions and there to await further instructions from them!

At the last meeting of the Canal Board, the Comptroller reported that three two to three hundred thousand dollars had been stolen from the Canal Fund, by the embezzlement of one of the Canal Collectors, and that Canvass, had absconded. Hunter and Canvass, had absconded the residence to which he had escaped by the State Registers to which they were assigned by the Canal Commissioners. Other Canal Collectors have since been suspected of similar defalcations and there is every reason to believe that the Canal Commissioner will find it necessary to remove them.

Press them!

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Press them!

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hamlin, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported back to the Senate the resolution of Mr. Bayard, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate whether any and what further legislation is necessary to secure the better collection of the revenue from customs. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bayard then proceeded to reply to Mr. Seward's speech, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned. There was no quorum in the House.

Our State Officers.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. DR. CUMMING'S LECTURES.

REV. DR. CUMMING'S NEW WORK.

REV. DR. G. TREVANION'S NEW WORK.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

ON THE STUDY OF WORDS.

ON THE FAST AND FUTURE.

WIT AND WISDOM OF THE REFORMERS.

THE ESSENCE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE HEROIC BALLADS AND COMEDIES OF THE LEGEND OF KING ARTHUR.

REMARKS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

KANSAS! KANSAS!!

A SUPERB MAP OF KANSAS.

THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD THE LION-TAMER.

NEW PERIODICAL BOOKS.

MUSIC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

BOARDING.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

STATIONERY.

FIREWORKS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MILLINERY.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

FANCY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CARPETINGS.

FURNITURE.

HATS AND CAPS.

HOTELS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

GROCERIES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CARPETINGS.

FURNITURE.

FIREARMS.

FIREWORKS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1856.

SOUTH CONSTABLE'S HAIRPRESERVING COMPANY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

STEAM-SEWING FRAME AND HARD WARE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY EDWARDS & BELLOR—Furniture of 10 rooms, comprising rosewood and mahogany furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday) June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Fifth-av., corner of Eighth-st. Also, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the same place, the entire elegant and valuable household furniture of 12 rooms, including rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in the richest satin de laine; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering, of this city, of excellent tone and finish; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, chairs, covered in satin and moquet; French and other chamber mantel and centre pier glasses; large pier and oval mirrors; lace window curtains and shades; elegant China vases, clocks, rich carpets, crumb-cloths, oil-paintings, by old masters, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock precisely on the above days, a very large and valuable assortment of fashionable and seasonable dry goods, consisting of rich silks, shawls, mantillas, dress goods, &c., &c. Also, 12 dozen cord mantle, black walnut and oak chairs; also, 1 mahogany billiard table, but little used, with all the fixtures, it is in perfect order; cost $600. Sale will be without reserve, and goods must be removed early on Monday.

J. EGAN, Auctioneer,
No. 59 Nassau-st.

SECOND WEEK'S SALE.—At 12 M., on the 25th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Messrs. Alex. A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of the Central Home Association, for account of the Association, in the new number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and Williams-sts., New-York, or at the office of the Association, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York. The terms of sale are, that one-fifth part of the purchase money be paid at the time of sale, one-fifth part in 30 days, one-fifth part in 60 days, one-fifth part in 90 days, and the balance in the end of 6 months. Title to be given, and the balance at the end of 9 months. Taxes per annum off for sixth.

GEORGE COZIER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF MASTER-BUILDERS' MATERIAL & FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the premises, sale-room No. 69 Centre-st., corner of Grand-st., viz.: elegant parlor and chamber furniture, in various rich and desirable patterns; chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany and walnut; bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, dining tables, dining chairs, settee, tables, sideboards, rockers, sofas, chairs, pallia-ses, mattresses, &c. The above sale being peremptory, for cash, offers rare advantages to buyers. Catalogues at sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SALE RENEWED THIS MORNING, at 10½, at No. 69 Centre-st.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell by catalogue, new and second hand piano-fortes, mirrors, sofas, carpeting, mattresses, chairs, fancy goods, &c., remaining from Thursday's sale, with choicest articles added for to-day's sale. By 2 o'clock a handsome lot of necessary articles can be purchased for entire household, including parlors, chambers, halls, dining rooms, offices, &c. Sale will commence with second-hand carpets, &c.

At 10 o'clock, one rosewood new piano-forte, with circular and cross-strung boxed grand instrument.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Friday,) June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., elegant and fashionable assortment of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood etagere, centre tables, rosewood and mahogany sofa-lounges, in hair cloth, damask, &c.; ottomans, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

THOMAS VESSEY, Auctioneer.

CENTRALLY SALE OF A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK.—THOMAS VESSEY will sell, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; by virtue of several executions will be offered for sale at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, buttons, and trimmings of the latest style and pattern, the whole of a first-class brewery jailor; will be sold in small lots, without reserve for cash.

M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—SECOND MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at auction rooms, No. 59 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Sale of new and second hand furniture, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, French China and glassware, English plated ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, hair mattresses, pallia-ses, &c.—the whole comprising a large assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of every class, which must be sold to pay advances.

C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 216 reserved building lots, centrally located at Bergen Point, East New-York, in a rapidly improving and to accessible to all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus line. Sale peremptory and terms payment easy. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 199 Broadway.

WILLIAM A. CARPER, Auctioneer.

GUITARS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., an assortment of clocks, tumblers, writing paper, ladies' work boxes, fancy reticules, tea caddies, pocket books, canes, violin strings, shirt collars, &c.; also, a lot of hardware, grass hooks, sheep shears, mill planes, combs, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers, have received orders to sell Bonds of Stocks, Bond's and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 45 and 47 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Certificates of Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, $4 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $13 of Whale, $26 67 of Sperm Oil, or $39 of Burning Fluid.

The Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil as machinery is found to be perfectly magical: it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, mechanical, pinnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bow-earth lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship-builders and others is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of

AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums. Only agent in the city.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 80 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the Zinc, produced by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are requested to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over all other white paints for outside work, and the most moderate prices will be affixed, with the best of foreign decks, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms sent on the most liberal terms.

JAMES B. LEWIS & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Franklin Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale in bulk, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agent,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY is manufacturing, by process of sublimation, and are now prepared to offer their PURE White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country, and either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST.—To close a Consignment, consisting of Reapers and Mowers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, horse rakes, cultivators, shovel ploughs, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 54 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, &c.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 59 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Du Le Pelletier, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cologne,	London,	Rome,
Algiers,	Colmar,	Lyons,	Rouen,
Amsterdam,	Constantine,	Leghorn,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Ems,	Leipsic,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort,	Malaga,	Strasburg,
Bale,	Geneva,	Marseilles,	Stuttgard,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bayonne,	Hanover,	Naples,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Havre,	Nantes,	Trieste,
Barcelona,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Le Mans,	Nismes,	Venice,
Brussels,	Le Havre,	Orleans,	Vienna,
Bremen,	Leghorn,	Oporto,	Versailles,
Bayonne,	Lisbon,	Rouen,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Rome,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,	
Calais,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 6 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD and COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $100,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point 15 miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 150,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 30,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $677,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$ 23,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear Interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in New-York; have 20 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous and Joseph Seward, as Trustees, on City Chamberlain, the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 3, 1856.

L. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 104 PASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Satterlee)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, HATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 23 March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the Peoples's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 159 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CORNING & BRETTON—No. 4 Broad-st., Assistant in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Railroad Paper negotiated.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—New City Hall, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes and that no person but the undersigned, HENRY E. HOWARD, Esq., is appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears of personal taxes.

HENRY E. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.'S STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS No. 19 William-st., second door, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBROKER RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, city goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'S old established and responsible office, No. 29 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1856.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. [illegible] WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By a gentleman who is willing to pay liberally for the use of it, and will give security on personal property that will sell at auction for twice the amount. Address MITCHELL, Times office.

$6,000.—WANTED TO BORROW—On improved real estate in this City. Address Box No. 1,508, Post-Office.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	C. HERRING,
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES F. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS F. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
JAMES PURDY,	JOHN FAHNESTOCK,
CORNELIUS HUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. CAWTEY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $300.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 11, 1856.—The BANK OF VERSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as the agent of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulation, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 6, 1856.—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st., New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and Interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling in the first instant, also Interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 21 Pine-st. (Corner Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be open at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER, }
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT, }

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
HAVERSTRAW,

landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing, commencing June 12, 1856. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. Frost, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8:45 o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, leave Haverstraw for New-York at 12:45 P. M.; Sing Sing, 1:15 P. M.; Tarrytown, 2; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:40; Yonkers, 3; touching at Amos-st. Inquire at No. 302 West-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT
FOR
SING SING AND CROTON,

Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown. Landing at Amos-st. each way. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. Frost, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leave Croton at 6 A. M.; Sing Sing, 6:30; Tarrytown, 6:45; Dobbs' Ferry, 6:55; Hastings, 6:59; and Yonkers, 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROSMAN, will commence her regular trips for the Season (Sundays included) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows:

Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Leaving Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Leaving Pier No. 2, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M.

Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, June 10....9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 10....1 P. M.
Wednesday, 11..8½ A. M.	Wednesday, 11..2¼ P. M.
Thursday, June 12..9 A. M.	Thursday, June 12..3 P. M.
Friday, June 13....10½ A. M.	Friday, June 13....3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 14..8½ P. M.	Sunday, June 15....3 P. M.
Monday, June 16....6 A. M.	Monday, June 16....1 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—SUNDAY, June 15, the new and splendid steamer JOHN HART, Capt. Jons & Sumner, will leave as follows: Amos-st., 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7¼, o'clock; Broome-st., 8 o'clock; Peck slip, 8¼ o'clock; Pier No. 8 North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait on board.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer ALIDA, Capt. Kerr, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st., touching at intermediate landings.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Stephens and Wyman, dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of the qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory, of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Burling-slip, opposite Arbor Hotel.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

And also directly through to the North and West, via Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 2, leaving New-York by the steamboat Wyoming, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat Wyoming, on leaving New-York.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 3. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad Connections, to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Rantiful city, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, will Commence, Saturday, Buffalo or Oswego, at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CHASE, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, Mt. Pekin, Milwaukee, and all Points West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Line, Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 178 Broadway, New-York, May 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road, and having branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road, or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by the Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Express trains will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly remitted.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 9.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Lyons, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road:—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:20 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 2:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Somerville, at 9:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M.; For Hudson at 2:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 7 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45, 8:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 23; 13 M., 23; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 3 P. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c.—PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—The Providence and Worcester and Providence and Pittsfield Railroad.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:50 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Time Tables at Railway Depots.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5¾ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 469 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. FATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. R. STONER,

No. 298 Bowery, one door above Stanton-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 24 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $36, imitation at $28, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

FURNITURE.—The subscriber has a general assortment of bedroom and parlor furniture; also iron bedsteads and hat stands, and a large assortment of mattresses on hand and made to order on the shortest notice, ten per cent. lower than any other house in New-York. No. 171 Centre-st., two doors from Canal.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 248 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
The Stock of WINDOW SHADES is FROM OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, IMPORTED GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FORM,
TUFT COVERINGS,
of the Factory's importation,
is also full and complete.
Which they off

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The time and Places of Publication.

A Lecture on the Life and Times of O'Connell.

The Sermon and Funeral Notice.

The following is an extract from the protest of Lloyd Bacon.

The following material occurred from April 13, 11, remained by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.:

While day commenced with moderate breezes from N. N. E. and cloudy, continuing so until 11 P. M. During the night a fresh gale, with heavy rain, so, and a good [account] received; at ten [illegible] the night the vessel was [illegible] Dublin, 12 miles E. by W., and 18 miles W. N. W., [illegible] Dublin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Mott-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wilson, No. 1 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Mott-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wilson, No. 1 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday